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MARGINAL COLUMN By NISSIM RAJWAN

Dulles Warns Of War Threat In Formosa Straits

THE Arab League has become exactly like the art of the novel: every time pronounced dead, it nevertheless goes on living somehow. The drafting, and the spectacular passage early Friday morning, of the resolution drawn up jointly by the League's member states plus two North African countries has given this organization such a push forward that this time it seems to be set to stay and prosper. The word "resurrection" is quite apt, for the League had, to all intents and purposes, been safely dead — a bankrupt, Cairo-dominated body the majority of whose members were not interested in its very existence. The Sudan and the Lebanon recently fined complaints with the League against U.A.R. invasions of areas outside their territories; Iraq had declared its refusal to pay her accumulated debts to it; Libya and Saudi Arabia were just not interested. Were it not for its well-established ineffectiveness, King Hussein of Jordan would no doubt have gone to it with his own complaint against Nasserite encroachment. Only the Yemen and U.A.R. itself were eager to keep the League going.

THIS added interest in the League, first shown by Mr. Hammarskjöld a fortnight ago and now evident in the Assembly's response to the Arab resolution, is not devoid of logic. As far as Western-inclined countries like Saudi, the Sudan, Libya, the Lebanon and Jordan are concerned, the West's recent conduct has taught them a lesson: they are not likely to forget the savage overthrow of Iraq's monarch, whose association with the West was the closest possible, found the Western powers quite helpless; the new rulers were rewarded with prompt recognition and are now invited to accept Western arms and aid.

IT is no wonder, then, that Saudi Crown Prince Faisal has hastened to Cairo to curry Nasser's favour; it would not be in the least surprising if Faisal actually promised Nasser, as New York reports have suggested, that his country would not renew the lease of the Dhahran base to the U.S. — and this in exchange for no greater favour than allowing Saudi to join U.A.R. on a federal basis. The fact that both the Lebanese and the Jordanian delegations took part in drawing up the Arab resolution and approved it, however, suggests that they are left with no alternative. Even the usually independent Sudan has been showing the same symptoms: when they started talking about a withdrawal from Lebanon and Jordan, an official spokesman in Khartoum denied that Premier Abdulla Khalil had ever approved of the American landing (which he did, describing it as "turning point in U.S. policy"). Thus, with Nasser's fall and Western inability to act, those Arabs who still felt some affinity with the West have been forced to draw their own conclusions.

BUT now, with a resuscitated Arab League totally dominated by Cairo and with Nasser's opponents either dead or cowed, what is to be the next move? Abdul Karim Hassoun, the League's Secretary-General, who has helped in drafting the U.N. resolution, recently sent out invitations for a meeting of the Political Committee of the League next month which has been described as "very important." At the same time, rumours are ripe now in certain capitals that the League would shortly turn itself into a Federation embracing its members and itself as well as the Persian Gulf Sheikdoms. Such a federation would link the member states by a unified foreign, defence and economic policy and leave them a great measure of autonomy in all other fields. It will presumably call on its members "to respect the systems of government of member states and regard them as exclusive concern of these States" — as the Arab League's pact puts it down and quoted in the U.N. resolution.

WHAT precisely is meant by unified foreign and defence policies is not yet clear; it will probably imply adherence to the principle of positive neutrality, the suspension of foreign military bases, mutual defence pacts, a joint army command, and so on. There is, however, no ambiguity about the unified economic policy, which can have only one meaning. The system of Economic cooperation will end the other day that His Majesty's wish is that the Arabs establish a united federal state "which can be self-sufficient economically." Of course His Majesty, who together with the Syrians and the Egyptians form a sort of the Fighting League of the Have-Not, was thinking to sharing the rich oilfields of the West Arab countries and the Persian Gulf. A worthy enough cause, to be sure, provided it could lead to a fall in Cairo's aggressiveness and mischief-making. If we are to judge by past behaviour, however, the chances here would seem dim.

Jerusalem, August 24.

UN Secretary Due In Amman Wednesday

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld will arrive in Amman on Wednesday on the first stage of his Middle East mission in accordance with the terms of the joint Arab resolution approved in the General Assembly on Thursday.

This announcement was made after the Secretary-General on Friday had told a press conference he plans to fly to Amman on Monday.

Stating his plans were still "tentative," he added, "But under present arrangements I would leave on Monday for Amman and spend the rest of the week there. From there I will go to Geneva on Tuesday and Monday to attend the atomic conference. Then I hope to go to Cairo. From there on my plans are vague, but they will, of course, cover Beirut and Baghdad."

Asked whether he was going to Saudi Arabia, he replied that this was "an open question," because it depends on the need and the time available. They are a little more remote from the central problem than some of the other countries.

Asked whether he would consult with "non-Arabs, particularly with the Israelis," the Secretary-General said Israel would be a separate party to the agreement reached by the Arabs.

There was, therefore, no reason for "direct consultations" at this stage. "However," he added, "while I am in the region, I may drop into Jerusalem."

An hour before the press conference, Mr. Hammarskjöld met with the delegation chairman, Mr. Abba Eban, who was accompanied by Mr. Gideon Raphael, Israel's Ambassador to Belgium and Luxembourg, who had

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

REGGAE ready to meet Nasser, But Cairo still attacks Hussein

Premier Samir Rifai told a press conference on Saturday there had been no move from Amman to re-establish relations with the U.A.R. or Iraq, and Jordan would not initiate such moves. He added, however, that

Eban Explains Israel's Vote

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — The Israel Government is concerned as to the future policy of the Arab League. Mr. Abba Eban declared early Friday morning that he was voting for the joint Arab resolution because, "Having heard the explanations of the representatives of all the Great Powers, as well as some of other delegations, Israel would be able to transfer progressively to the universality of opinion in the Assembly."

The permanent Israeli delegation said, "In Geneva, they had misgivings about the resolution because of its reference to an international body (the Arab League) which, in the past, had shown a prejudicial nature indicating that the group's intentions were open to doubt."

Mr. Eban said the Arab delegation "decided to support the resolution, and serious consideration was given to the mind of his Government."

"The universal application of the principles of non-interference to all states of the Middle East would do much to fulfill the principles of the U.N. Charter in the tormented life of the Middle East."

Serious Doubts

The Israel Government

Mr. Eban said, "In serious

disputes whether all member states of the region understand the applicability of the principles to all their neighbours."

Israel's vote was hailed in Western circles as an act of wise statesmanship.

He had no specific proposals for Secretary-General Hammarskjöld, who is expected in Amman on Friday.

On the continued presence of British forces in Jordan, he said he was waiting to see what proposals Mr. Hammarskjöld would bring.

He added: "The emergency is partly over with the passage of the U.N. resolution which lays down principles to be put into practice."

First Air-to-Land Phone Call by El Al

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDD AIRPORT. — A radio-telephone conversation, probably the first in civil aviation history, from an airplane in flight to a private telephone on land, took place on Friday morning from an El Al Britannia.

The experimental conversation was held between the radio operator of the plane flying over Geneva and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company at Idlewild Airport, New York.

The first conversation with a private telephone subscriber took place several hours later, between a passenger on board the El Al plane and his wife in Manhattan, New York City.

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Dag Prime Mover in Revived Influence of Arab League

By JESSE ZEE LURIE,
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS. — Secretary-General Hammarskjöld and Arab delegates toasted their joint victory at a cocktail party given by the former U.N. Secretary-General yesterday.

Mr. Hammarskjöld resuscitated the moribund Arab League in its opening statement, suggesting that the Arabs reaffirm the pledge of non-interference and non-aggression contained in their League Charter. No delegate had made such pledges to each other, in view of recent history, and the Assembly had unanimously accepted their demands to settle the Jordan and Lebanon disputes against Nasser.

Mr. Hammarskjöld is further credited by informed observers with assisting U.A.R. Foreign Minister Mahmud Fa'iz to persuade Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Dulles that Nasser is ready to be friends with the West. The British are reported enthusiastically to have accepted Egypt and the Arab League back into the fold while the Americans reluctantly agreed to "wait and see."

Nasser stands between Nasar and his ambitions for African expansion. On Thursday night, Foreign Minister Mangoub, representing as he said an "African Arab State," made a moving speech on

the plight of a small nation with no foreign alliances, determined to fight for its independence, and "relying entirely on our meagre resources, the will and tenacity of our people and the U.N. Charter." These words will have a familiar ring in Jordan.

In the afternoon, the Arab states, disillusioned with Fa'iz's full approval, appointed Mahgoub as their spokesman to introduce the Arab resolution.

Mr. Gromyko also called a press conference on Friday to claim a victory by insisting that the resolution calls for the swift withdrawal of U.S. and British troops, which it does not.

All questions by reporters as to the chances of Arab-Israel peace were turned around to link up with the withdrawal issue.

Once the troops go, the Russian Foreign Minister said, other questions in the area would be closer to settlement. In private conversation with a reporter afterwards, he reverted to the old cliché that if Israel "heaves itself" there would be a chance for peace.

(See "U.S. Press" — Page 2)

After MIDNIGHT

Ramadan Nagy, 22, one of the two Hungarian refugees who visited the Egyptian Legation in Ramallah a week ago, died of his wounds in a Ramallah hospital on Saturday.

Egypt Agrees To Restore Seized French Assets

PARIS (Reuter). — French nationals formerly established in Egypt will be able to return and a "large part" of their property seized by Egypt after the Suez intervention of 1956 will be restored to them under the terms of a Franco-Egyptian agreement signed in Zurich on Friday.

A communiqué issued by the Foreign Ministry said the agreements also covered the early reopening of the French Institute of Archaeology in Cairo, the French Law Institute, and the French Embassy in Cairo and Alexandria.

A payment agreement concluded for current financial transactions had been concluded and a commercial agreement was concluded soon.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman told a press conference that there were no plans at present for resuming diplomatic relations between the two countries severed by Egypt after the 1956 intervention.

The communiqué said:

"French nationals formerly established in Egypt will be allowed to return and their property, valued at about 50,000 m. francs, and the amount of French property nationalized or liquidated, about 12,000 m. francs, will be restored to them in cash which they will be able to transfer progressively to France."

The communiqué added that credit arrangements would also allow French industry to return to the Egyptian market.

U.S. Soldier and French Consul Shot in Beirut

BEIRUT (UPI). — An American soldier was shot and wounded on Friday while walking in Beirut's "Liberty area."

The Army has released

Two shots were fired at the soldier by a marksman in a rebel-held sector of Beirut. The first missed, but the second bullet hit into the soldier's shoulder as he ducked behind a wall.

An American soldier said:

"It was certainly a rebel who did the shooting."

The French Vice-Consul in Beirut, M. Jean Gaspard, was shot and seriously wounded early Friday while walking in a car from the airport to the city.

M. Gaspard, hit in the head, was taken to the American University Hospital in Beirut where his condition on Saturday was described as "grave."

There was no immediate indication of the identity of the sniper, but there have been frequent shooting attacks carried out in the area of American troop concentrations.

Major-General Paul Adams, Commander of U.S. land forces in Lebanon, escaped with only superficial injuries on Saturday when his helicopter crashed into the sea off Beirut.

Two gendarmes were wounded on Friday—one severely in the outbreak of shooting on the fringes of the barricaded opposition area of Beirut.

Sporadic firing went on for several hours as security forces exchanged shots with armed opposition men.

In London Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd on Saturday declared that the sending of British troops to Jordan did relieve a very awkward situation and reduced tension.

Returning from New York and asked if he was surprised that the resolution passed by the Assembly came from the Arab nations, Mr. Lloyd said, "They have put a resolution in words. We have now to see whether the resolution is to be translated into deeds."

Mr. Lloyd said that before he left he had a confidential talk with Mahmoud Faris, United Arab Republic Foreign Minister. They discussed implementation of the Arab resolution and "the whole business of Anglo-Egyptian relations."

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(See "U.S. Press" — Page 2)

Philatelists!

First Day Covers

commemorating the KIBBUTZ FESTIVAL AND EXHIBITION

will be available on

Monday, August 25, 1958, at the Post Office

pavilion of the Exhibition

in a Ramallah

El Al

Social & Personal

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol; the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mordechai Nirim; and the painter, Mr. R. Rubin and Mrs. Rubin, on Friday visited Mrs. Paula Ben-Gurion at Beilinson Hospital.

The Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Meir Leasov, visited the "Yad Levanim" memorial in Petah Tikva at the end of last week and was received by its director, Mr. B. Oren.

Major Gershon Arnon on Friday received Dr. S. Wand, chairman of the Council of the British Medical Association. Dr. Wand also toured Hadassah and was guest of honour at a luncheon given by the Scientific Council of the Israeli Medical Association.

Dr. Louis Baudin, Professor of Economics at the University of Paris and Vice-President of the French Society of Economic Science, recently visited the Tel Aviv University-School of Law and Economics, and was received by the Pro-Rector, Dr. Isaac Guelfat.

Dr. Auguste Levy, member of the Senate of the Tel Aviv University-School of Law and Economics, has been elected Chairman of the Committee on Agricultural Law at the International Congress of Comparative Law in Brussels.

The Rev. James A. Robinson of the U.S. will lecture on "Israel and the Future of Africa" at Z.O.A. House, in Tel Aviv at 8:30 p.m. on Sunday in the "American on America" series.

BIRTH

ROM — To Henry (nee Neiman) and Avner Rom, Not Yam, on Aug. 18, 1958, a daughter, sister to Danny.

May Jerusalem wish to inform all their clients that the shop will close down on September 1, 1958. (Advt.)

Anglo-Jewish Group Feted in Capital

Members of the Anglo-Jewish Association at present visiting the country at the invitation of the Jewish Agency were the guests of Chief Rabbi H. H. Hertz at a kiddush on Saturday. In the evening they met the members of the Jewish Agency Executive for discussions.

On Thursday, the Jewish Agency executive gave a dinner at the King David Hotel, Jerusalem, in their honour. It was attended by Cabinet Ministers, the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Rundall, and invited guests.

Greetings were extended by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Gershon Arnon, Mr. Meir Gorenman of the Jewish Agency Executive and the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Walter Eytan. Replies were made on behalf of the delegation by the Chief Rabbi of the British Commonwealth, the Very Rev. Dr. Israel Brodie, Mr. Baruch Janner, M.P., and Sir Seymour Karsikay.

The group made a pilgrimage to Mt. Herod during the afternoons of Wednesday and Friday, toured Jerusalem and its environs. The members attended Sabbath eve services at Ha-chal Shlomo.

Chief Rabbi I. Nissim received Dr. Israel Brodie on Friday morning.

FUNERAL IN TEL-AVIV OF JOSEPHINA SCHOCKEN

TEL AVIV — A large number of musicians and actors paid their last respects to Josephine Schokken, the concert singer, at her funeral on Friday. She was buried in the Kiryat Shaul cemetery where, at the request of the family, no eulogies were delivered. A wreath bearing the legend "To the Great Artist" was placed on the grave in the name of the Cultural Centre of the Histadrut.

GROVE IN MEMORY OF YOUNG U.K. ZIONIST

TEL AVIV — The first trees in a grove of the World Habonim Forest in the Judean Hills were planted last week in memory of Joseph Haipern, a 21-year-old British Habonim leader who was killed in a road accident in England a year ago.

Present at the ceremony were relatives of the deceased, representatives of British Habonim visiting Israel, and of the J.N.Y.C. and Mr. Jakob Biron, Secretary of the Zionist Council in Leeds, where Haipern was secretary of Habonim at the time of his death.

The Israel National OPERA

Opera House
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
Air-conditioned
Sun. Aug. 24, 8:30 p.m.
ANNA BOLOW
Music and Dance
Mon. Aug. 25, 8:30 p.m.
N. A. C. C.
Tues. Aug. 26, 8:30 p.m.
F. A. S. T.
Wed. August 27, 8:30 p.m.
N. A. C. C.
Tickets at the box office (Tel.: 447-4760).

U.S. Press Sees Israel Must Be Included in Any M.E. Plan

New York Times" on Friday editorialized that the present crisis in the Middle East . . . seems to be the best available . . . if it will work.

Conference to Be Held On M-E Development

NEW YORK (INA) — Nearly 500 leading scientists, engineers and technicians from all parts of the U.S. will meet in New York in October for intensive discussions designed to strengthen the peaceful development of the Middle East, it was announced yesterday by Prof. Eisenhower in his speech before the Assembly.

The "New York Daily Mirror" said editorially that the Arab plan is "a happy outcome of a dangerous crisis," and noted that "it was a product of Arab statesmanship and that it also followed the principles enunciated by Prof. Eisenhower in his speech before the Assembly."

The society, composed of more than 14,000 scientists, engineers and industrialists throughout the U.S., is sponsoring a "conference in science and technology for the peaceful development of the Middle East, it will open on October 11 at Hotel Statler in New York.

Mr. Benjamin Cooper, noted industrial management authority who is serving as conference chairman, said the conference will be devoted to four principal areas of study: (1) development of energy sources, (2) conservation of soil and water, (3) planning for industrial development and (4) planning for social development.

It asserted that the resolution is designed not only to stake out such a claim (to Israel territory) but also to give title to the area in the Arab League.

In London, "The Times" said that the question in the Middle East was whether the "act of constructive unity which the recent crisis had inspired" Arab countries to perform "will prove to be an isolated act."

The "Baltimore Sun" warned that the Arab resolution endangers Israel, which the Arabs consider a part of the Arab nation." A special analysis published by the paper said that the resolution was bad news for Israel which follows in consequence, the prospect of complete encirclement."

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The conference hopes to formulate a series of concrete recommendations for the use of all countries in the Middle East, which will take advantage of recent technological and scientific discoveries and which will "accelerate the pace of growth of this ancient centre of civilization."

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THE U.N. Assembly on
the Middle East has wound up with an unusual and unexpected unanimous vote that all will be well in this part of the world in future, under the aegis of the resuscitated Arab League. It also indicates that Western troops should withdraw from the Middle East and admits by implication that there has been illicit interference with the internal affairs of Arab countries by other Arab countries.

On the face of it, the Assembly has achieved several of its aims. The Secretary General, Mr. Hammarskjold, at least, has good reason to be satisfied, for the line of least resistance has once more been followed, a true established based on the *status quo*, and the appearance of world unity created by an unopposed vote in the world forum. How much of this unity is appearance and how much reality, time will presumably show. It seems likely that a period of relative quiet will follow, for Nasser has found it expedient to subscribe publicly to the doctrine of non-interference, and he will presumably remain inactive for a period, at least to the extent of ceasing the more obvious forms of intervention in Jordan, such as the attempts to arrange coups in Amman, and sounding daily calls for "revolution against the traitor Hussein." It also, incidentally, saves him from a possible show-down with Israel in the event of success in Amman. But unless the West uses this period of quiescence to re-plan its own strategy and gather its forces, this brief halt will make no difference to Egyptian expansionism.

Yet the Assembly was not really called to deal with the affairs of the Middle East: it was the bastard child of Soviet pressure for a "Summit" conference, mated to Western reluctance for this particular form of circus, in which Mr. Khrushchev had cast himself as the champion of peace and independence of small nations. At the Assembly, the Soviet Union did not expect to be able to pass a resolution of its own, but it certainly did expect to be able to mobilize a strong vote condemning the West for having sent troops to the Lebanon and Jordan, and demanding their immediate withdrawal. This might have come in a vote against a Western-sponsored motion or in the form of limited support for an Arab demand for evacuation. The Arab formula cannot have given the Russians much satisfaction, for it certainly permits the Arab states the luxury of claiming that they thought it up themselves, with possibly a little assistance from British representatives of the Arab League school of thought.

The West preferred to follow its new custom of cutting its losses quickly and obviously hoping that the framework of the Arab League with its theoretical political independence for member states will leave more room for manoeuvring than the alternative of more Arab states joining Nasser's U.A.R. The United States considers that much of Mr. Eisenhower's proposals for the improvement of conditions in the Middle East was incorporated into the Arab motion; the loss of the small paragraph guaranteeing the integrity of all states in the Middle East — including Israel — will not have caused the State Department any sleepless nights. Whether this belated confirmation of one of the basic tenets of the U.N. would have made much difference to Israel is an open question.

The immediate crisis is probably over for a while. The West has suffered another sharp loss in prestige. It is just possible, however, that Mr. Khrushchev may be left asking himself whether it is really still Nasser who is serving his purposes, or whether he has long since been serving Nasser's.

New Era for Black Africa (III)

By Maurice Carr

Millions Emerging from the Night

PARIS. — In primitive Black Africa, tribulations and miseries are never attributed to natural causes, but to evil spirits personified. It is not the mosquito-bite, but the spell cast by a spiteful neighbour, that brings sickness and death. And the fetishist is called in to name the culprit, so that justice may be done by torture.

The practice of witch-hunting is, of course, as old as humanity, and, in modified but none the less virulent forms, is as rife in highly civilized societies as it is in the jungle.

It remains to be seen whether the Africans are as fortunate enough to have political freedom bestowed upon them by France without their having to struggle for it, will now courageously wrestle with realities or evasively wrangle with imaginary enemies. In other words, will they go straight to work better than the Chinese and Indians, for instance, are doing in their different ways; or will they prefer, like the Arabs, to indulge in parasite-power-politics?

The indications are that the people of Free Black Africa, like their brethren in Ghana, fully intend to toil and moil for self-government. No more epic task has ever been attempted by any other community on earth. The African masses must catch up in years and decades with the progress which other nations have achieved over centuries and millennia.

Capable of Progress

That the African is an individual is well capable of this feat, has been proved by the educated élite, by the young generation, by the University of Dakar and the Sorbonne, from Oxford and Cambridge. But they drank, Polygamy, and promiscuity aim at a high birth-rate, but tend to defeat their own ends. Wealthy, old and already impotent men go on acquiring for themselves wives of tender age, while indigent youngsters and even adults remain celibate. Wide-spread venereal disease causes sterility, and ignorance of hygiene entails an appalling infant mortality rate.

VISITORS' GALLERY

Anna Sokolow Revitalizes Dance

THE crowds of young dancers who have been filling the gymnasium of the Levinsky teachers seminar in the heat of the Tel Aviv summer three weeks ago, perhaps more eloquent tribute to the art of Anna Sokolow than any written report could be.

The story of Anna Sokolow reads like a "poor girl who made good" novel. Born into a Jewish immigrant family in New York's Lower East Side, she first came into contact with the dance at a neighbourhood settlement house at the age of seven. The teacher favoured the Duncan style and laid the foundations for her future free approach to the dance.

Regular attendances at the local playhouse, which caused her bewilderment, some heartache, eventually led to her joining Martha Graham's studio at the age of 15. She stayed with Miss Graham for two years during which time she developed her own style. "They say one does not develop individually, but if you are going to be a dancer then you will be a dancer in your own way," she says now, recalling the excellent training offered at the Graham studio. At that time only women were members of the studio. They included Anita Alvarez, Jane Bradley and May O'Donnell, all of whom have found their own way to individual expression. It was only later on that men dancers joined the studio.

"The position of men in the dance is anything complicated — a sort of vicious circle — and not only due to the lack of education on the part of society on this subject. On the one hand the dance seems to attract effeminate men, and the others can hardly keep a foothold. It is a pity, for men are really more technically brilliant dancers than women, and in such cases as the State-American Ballet and the Ballet, which is noted for its masculine dancers, family men are able to devote themselves full-time to the dance," Miss Sokolow said.

During the last four years of her close association with Martha Graham, she formed her own group and gave dance recitals. In 1939, Miss Sokolow went to Mexico at the invitation of its Department of Fine Arts to found a school of modern dance. The next ten years she commuted between New York and Mexico but hated to have this time called the Mexican period. "I did enter one Mexican work — 'Lament for a Bullfighter' to music of Silvestre Revueltas — but nothing to do with folk dances, which I do not find interesting artistically, although important as a social phenomenon."

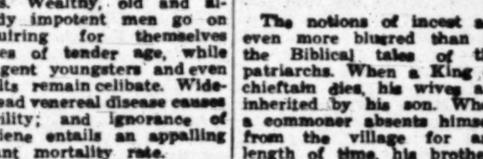
During this period, Miss Sokolow's individual approach to dance brought her to what she terms "the West." In her own words: "There is to me the combination of dance, music, drama and the spoken word. Having first



African troops have played an important role in France's history. Above: members of the Saharan Canal Corps.



King Mwanga II, Emperor of the Nkasa, and ruler of 1,800,000 people in French West Africa. The eastern wives of the King are the father of several hundred children, all of whom he knows by name. It is said that he costs him \$50 a day to keep his family. Express Photo.



Julian L. Melitzer, Jerusalem, August 20.



Anna Sokolow's first contact with Israel was in 1964, when the America-Israel Cultural Foundation brought her to advise on choreography for a film and she has been back here every year since. "It was a sort of homecoming, although I never really left," she says.

Miss Sokolow prefers working in the chamber style with few dancers, and to use jazz for music. Her central work in tonight's performance at the National Opera House — "Jazz Opus 1968" with music by Leo Macro, she hopes will open new vistas for music lovers here.

A follower of progressive jazz, the American choreographer feels that the true music medium of today "is not here to amuse, to be differentiated from the 'pop' (which she loathes) but to beat out the currents of this generation. It really expresses the 'beat' generation although I don't like the expression," she says.

Her search after her own conception of truth through dance movement created quite a future on the New York stage in 1966. It came in the form of a modern work called "Kooms" to the music of Kenyon Hopkins.

"My company practised in eight different rooms — so as to grasp my concept of isolation — an extended idea of the city." The ballet had eight parts: 1) Alone — a group dance; 2) Dreams — solo; 3) Escape — solo; 4) Going — solo; 5) Death — solo; 6) Panic — solo; 7) Decay — solo; 8) The End — Alone — solo. "The critics were either shocked or full of admiration."

This shock treatment seems to have brought its benefits for Miss Sokolow's next phase was to do the choreography of successful Broadway shows such as "Candide," "Street Scene" and "Regina." Nevertheless she has her own company experimenting, and an outstanding result was her latest venture, an interpretation

of Kafka's "Metamorphosis."

Prepared for grimaces, she explains, "I made the central role a human being, however I wanted it to be as they want to see him. It's not exactly Freudian. And although I do have respect for his theories (and who does not these days?) in the dance I feel that not everything has to have a Freudian interpretation."

The success of her Maxcan school of dance brought further invitations from abroad — and leaving her husband to write in their Lower Manhattan apartment, she taught at International Dance Courses in Zurich for two years, and in Montreal and Stockholm for each. Last year she stayed in New York as guest choreographer at the Juilliard School of Music, where she carried on with her shock treatments of dance-movement.

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